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NUMBER 31.

MISSOURI NEWS.

The Osage river is on a boom, and navigable to almost any distance.

John A. Leach, formerly a hotel-keeper, committed suicide in Kansas City.

Mrs. Nancy D. Kempton died recently in Hopkins, aged ninety-two years.

The blackberry crop in Caldwell county will be larger than ever known.

The Lafayette hotel, one of Lexington's most ancient relics, is to be torn down.

The Russellville *Rustler* is the latest experiment in journalism in Cole county.

It is estimated that the wheat crop of Carroll county will be 75 per cent. of an average.

S. A. Field killed his wife, daughter and himself at Meadville, his wife consenting.

Mrs. Eva Stone, living near Warrensburg, celebrated her one hundredth birthday.

Lightning killed a team of mules for Mr. Henry Adkins, east of Waukeena, this week.

Unless Dr. Fraker is found alive within the month of August, the \$20,000 reward will be off.

G. T. Edwards picked sixty-two gallons of cherries from one tree in his own yard at Louisiana.

C. G. Cummins died suddenly at Linneus. His wife was arrested, suspected of having poisoned him.

If apples should be worth forty cents per bushel, Howell county would realize from her crop this year, \$2,000,000.

Mrs. Savannah George, aged 80, years, was struck by a Burlington passenger train. Death was instantaneous. Her neck and back were broken.

The farmers in Cole county are confident of an immense yield of potatoes this year. New ones, of good size, have been in the market for some time.

The Trenton axe-handle factory had to temporarily shut down because its supply of timber was unequal to the big demand, but it will soon be in motion again.

The Presbyterian minister at Tarkio raised 157 quarts of strawberries this season from a patch of ground twenty feet square. At the same rate an acre would have brought him \$1,500.

Mrs. Mary E. Ferguson died at Clinton from heart disease. She was the widow of the late Hon. John C. Ferguson of Osceola, and a sister of Hon. Joseph H. Outwater of Ohio.

Gov. Stone has issued a proclamation offering a reward of \$100 for the arrest and delivery to the sheriff of Vernon county of Wm. Wright, a negro, who murdered his wife in Vernon county June 29, 1895. The reward will stand for one year.

Mrs. Hannah M. Walser was granted a decree of divorce by Judge Stratton at Lamar from G. H. Walser on the grounds of abandonment. Alimony to the amount of \$3,600 was allowed. The defendant in the case is the noted spiritualist who founded the town of Liberal, Barton county.

The state fund commissioners set aside the school money for apportionment among the various counties of the state. This money includes one-third of the entire revenue, \$685,174.38, and interest on the invested school fund, \$186,133.23, making a total of \$871,307.61. It will probably be the 1st of August before this money is prorated to the counties.

In answer to a letter from Caspar Snook of Chillicothe, Secretary of State Leasure given the acreage of land subject to homestead entry in the state as follows:

BOONVILLE DISTRICT.

Benton county..... 15,000
Camden..... 85,000
Dallas..... 110,000
Hickory..... 10,000
Lancaster..... 15,000
Pulaski..... 30,000
St. Clair..... 8,000

SPRINGFIELD DISTRICT.

Christian county..... 30,000
Barry..... 8,000
Dallas..... 110,000
Douglas..... 30,000
McDonald..... 30,000
Osage..... 125,000
Stone..... 45,000
Taney..... 125,000
Waller..... 5,000
Wright..... 10,000

This gives a total acreage of 562,000. Much of the land will make good farms when placed in cultivation.

James W. Henry, of Jefferson City, who was appointed Game and Fish Warden of the state by Gov. Stone a few days since, under the revised law passed by the last general assembly, has been very busily engaged since his appointment in preparations for a rigid enforcement of the law. It is his ambition to put a stop to the wanton and wholesale slaughter of the game and fish in the forests and streams of the state, and if he can secure the support and co-operation of the fishing and hunting clubs of the state, as well as of the individual sportsman, he feels that

he can carry out his purpose successfully. The legislature in passing the law failed to make necessary appropriation for carrying out its provisions. Mr. Henry was seen and in reply to the question as to how he expected to enforce the law and punish violators, said: "I will appoint a sufficient number of deputies in various localities, whose duties it will be to secure the evidence of the violation of law and turn the same over to me. To get a case in shape for prosecution will be one item of heaviest expense. I will send deputies from the headquarters of the various creeks and rivers with instructions to destroy all fish traps, nets, seines, etc., from source to mouth, and then make arrangements with reliable persons living along the streams to report to me if others are placed in the stream. I will then have all such persons prosecuted. The enforcement of the law will cost thousands of dollars, but it will repay every man who contributes his share. I propose to enforce the law to the letter, if funds sufficient are raised, and I am satisfied that in the next two years game and fish will abound in this state." Mr. Henry is having the necessary blanks and stationery prepared, and will soon announce his list of deputy wardens for the various sections of the state. Great interest is manifested in all quarters in the proper enforcement of the law.

The supreme court in banc entered final judgment of disbarment against E. M. Harber and A. G. Knight in the proceedings instituted against them by the attorney general, in which they were charged with forging and mutilating the records in the Howell murder case. No case, probably, has in years attracted the widespread attention that this one has, for reasons of the prominence of the attorneys charged with these crimes and the magnitude of the offense committed. It will be remembered that Howell was tried and convicted in the Grundy county circuit court of the killing of his cousin and her four small children, sentenced to be hanged and appealed to the supreme court. It was charged by the attorney general that the record had been mutilated by Harber and Knight, which charge was supported by affidavits of divers persons, and the supreme court finally corrected the record and hanged Howell. Then followed the disbarment proceedings against Harber and Knight. Mr. Harber is a prominent democrat, has been twice presidential elector from his district, prosecuting attorney of Grundy county, and was recently appointed a delegate to the silver convention at Memphis by Governor Stone. Mr. Knight is a prominent republican and has been twice prosecuting attorney of Grundy county. The opinion of Judge Sherwood covers twenty-five pages of type-written matter and is concurred in by Judges Gantt, McFarlane, Robinson, and Chief Justice Brace, Judge Burgess refusing to sit. After discussing the legal questions involved, all of which are determined against Harber and Knight, Judge Sherwood in discussing the testimony says: "More conspicuous evidence of the guilt could not in reason be demanded. The evidence is conclusive and amounts to absolute proof, and establishes both the guilt of Harber and Knight beyond question; that the admissions of Harber and Knight are sufficient of themselves to establish their guilt; that their perjuried and perjured testimonies in their invidious endeavor to deceive this court is best shown by the printed abstract, brief and argument prepared and signed by them and filed in the Howell case, together with the oral confession of Knight made in the supreme court, in which he admits his guilt; that in cases of unprofessional conduct upon the part of attorneys whenever they prove unworthy of the trust and confidence involved in their official oaths and in the honesty and integrity which should characterize them in the performance of their professional duties, then it becomes the duty of the court to disbar them: that in the case at bar, Harber and Knight, by their unprofessional conduct, mutilation of the record and attempt to mislead and deceive the supreme court, have forfeited all rights as attorneys at the bar and have rendered themselves unfit to longer be permitted to practice." Judge Sherwood then in his own peculiar style discusses in very strong language the duty attorneys owe the court and the prompt and decisive action that the courts of this state should take in maintaining the purity and dignity of the profession as well as the courts. This is the first proceeding of the kind ever instituted in the supreme court, and the opinions in this case and in the Mullins disbarment case, decided some days ago, will be read with much interest by the members of the profession.

MEAT.

From the Detroit Tribune.

"I don't know of another beast," observed the hog, "who is able to make both ends meet."

GENERAL NEWS.

Mrs. Helen N. Gougar suggests that both gold and silver be demonetized.

John Meyer, speaker of the Illinois house of representatives, died at Freeport.

The exact amount of the Chinese indemnity to Japan is 288,800,000 Mexican silver dollars.

Joseph P. Skelly, a well-known song writer, died in the charity ward of a New York City hospital.

It is held by the supreme court of Missouri that cars in transit between the states may legally be attacked.

Chief Weather Prophet Mark Harrington has been fired because of a quarrel with Secretary of Agriculture Morton.

The agricultural department did not spend all its appropriation last year and returned over \$500,000 to the treasury.

The Pope asked Cardinal Gibbons to surrender his diocese and take in the Vatican politics. The Cardinal declined.

The monthly public debt statement places Uncle Sam's financial obligations at \$1,096,000,000, exclusive of treasury notes.

Ex-Congressman Bryan said he would not support a gold standard candidate under any circumstances, even though a democrat.

Mrs. Pearl Craigie (John Oliver Hobbes) has been granted a divorce on the ground of cruelty and unfaithfulness on the part of her husband.

Captain Henry W. Howgate was sentenced to eight years' imprisonment for forgery and embezzlement, committed while disbursing officers of the signal service 12 years ago.

Mrs. Catherine O'Leary, owner of the fractious cow which, in a barn in the rear of No. 137 DeKoven street, in October, 1871, kicked over a lamp and started a blaze which cost Chicago 190 million dollars, died in Chicago July 4th.

Governor Atkinson of Georgia, who was so near death last week that his physicians abandoned all hope, is on the march toward rapid recovery. None but the doctors and members of his family, however, are yet admitted to the sick room.

James H. Canfield was installed as president of the Ohio state university at Columbus. He came from the University of Nebraska, and prior to that service had been with the University of Kansas. He is a graduate of Williams College and a native of New England.

Anthony J. Drezel Biddle, a multimillionaire of Philadelphia, and Miss Cordelia Russell Bradley, of Pittsburgh, were married at the home of the bride. The bride wore a million-dollar brooch of diamonds and pearls, an heirloom in the Biddle family. The wedding presents included checks for enormous sums, and are estimated to aggregate in value \$4,000,000.

John A. Brooks, at one time a candidate for vice president on the prohibition ticket, pastor of the Linden Street Christian church Memphis, Tenn., the congregation of which includes many of the most society people of the city, has resigned his charge as a result of an unsuccessful crusade against the progressive church fad. The doctor has preached some vigorous sermons recently on this evil, and has remonstrated with his flock in private. Finding that his exhortations did not produce the desired result, Dr. Brooks made a personal issue of the matter and tendered his resignation, which was promptly accepted.

George Matthews of Wichita is the only one left of all the Kansas rain-makers who has nerve enough to get into public notice and talk about his system. Scoffs and jeers have no terrors for Mr. Matthews. On Friday night he commenced operations at a point near Wichita under an agreement to bring rain by Monday night or ever after hold his peace. In a talk to a reporter the rain wizard said:

"I use thirty-six electric batteries, two jars of hydrogen gas, and two jars of compound hydrogen gas in making rain. In order to produce a storm current we mix hydrogen gas so that it explodes in the upper air. This forms a vortex. Then the clouds hover around and concentrate, forming a storm center."

The case of Peter Rappold, charged by the Elliptical Bicycle Company, of Beaver Falls, Pa., with the larceny of a large number of parts of bicycles from their works, attracted much attention, especially among bicycle riders, as the testimony shows what it really costs to manufacture a first-class bicycle. A new and extremely pretty bicycle was produced by defendant, which he testified he had built entirely since his arrest. The material for its construction cost him \$25 purchased in a retail way from a large dealer, and

he said he could build such a wheel without assistance in one week. The case was submitted to the jury without argument, and a verdict of "not guilty" was rendered without the jury leaving the box.

An immense amount of poor seed is sold to American farmers and gardeners, according to a report issued by the agricultural department.

While other countries for many years have been looking into the subject with a view of protecting their agriculturists from abuses in the seed trade, no investigations have been made in the United States except at a few experimental stations.

Great anxiety prevails among purchasers of seed who are buying, buy the cheapest in the market and trust to luck for it to produce the crop. Such seed, says the report, is dear at any price and the principal source of the hosts of bad seeds, whose eradication costs vastly more than the few cents a pound extra which good seed would have cost. The report makes the charge that American seed has acquired a poor reputation in foreign countries, some of which it is difficult for it to gain a foothold through prejudice.

In a discussion of the relation of soils to crop productions the forthcoming year book of the department will suggest that the preparation of the soil be sufficiently thorough and deep to insure absorption of the whole rainfall. The water must be absorbed as deeply as possible and kept near the surface to be available to plants as needed. Cultivation should be frequent and continued well into the fruiting period of the crop.

Senator Vest sailed on July 10th, for Germany where he will spend some weeks health-seeking.

When asked if he had seen the statement in the *Globe-Democrat* about an interview between Mr. Cleveland and himself on the silver question five days before the inauguration of the former in 1893, he said that he had, and remarked that the *Globe-Democrat's* version of the matter was slightly inaccurate.

"I visited Lakewood at Mr. Cleveland's request about ten days before he was inaugurated," said Mr. Vest, "and we had an earnest conversation about silver. He agreed with me that it was the dangerous policy before our party, and that it should be adjusted satisfactorily, if possible, so as not to divide us. He finally told me to see Bland and ascertain if he and his friends would be satisfied with the re-enactment of the Bland-Allison law. I promised to do so, and that I would inform him in Washington of the result. I did see Bland, who insisted that \$4,000,000 should be coined each month, and not \$200,000, or that the maximum amount in the Bland-Allison law should be coined, and that the minimum amount should be stricken out. He consented at last to the re-enactment of the law as it stood on the statute book but not cheerfully—indeed, quite reluctantly."

"When I called upon the president some days afterwards and told him what Bland had said, he gave me to understand that no compromise of the silver question was possible, and said that the only honest proposition he favored was that to remove the tax on the notes of state banks. That ended our conversation."

"I understood afterwards from several members of the house that Mr. Cleveland had sent for Speaker Crisp about the same time and asked him if the Bland-Allison act could be passed in the house, but of this I have no personal knowledge. Speaker Crisp, of course, knows all about it."

"It is hardly necessary for me to say that I have used no epithets in speaking of the president and have not accused him of treachery. He made the impression on me that he would favor the enactment of the Bland-Allison law as a compromise, and I would certainly not have approached Bland but for this belief."

SUMMER REST IN NAME ONLY.

From "The Act of Living: The Summer Problem," by Robert Grant, in Scribner.

While we rejoice that the promiscuous comradeship of hotel life has largely given place at Newport, Bar Harbor, Lenox and other fashionable watering-places to the pleasant protection of the cottage home, it is not seriously deplored that simplicity is too often lost sight of. To be comfortable is one thing, to be swathed in luxury or to be tortured by ceremony all the time is another. It seems strange to many of us, who cannot choose precisely what we will do and where we will go in summer, that those who can so often select a mere repetition of mid-winter social recreation.

WHAT MAN EXPECTS OF A WIFE.

Mrs. Burton Kingsland, in the *Ladies' Home Journal*.

A man expects his wife to be better than himself. No matter how little religion a man may have himself his ideal wife is always a woman with the purity of soul that only a Christian can have; and to a good man it is usually a part of his religion to believe that his wife is morally higher and nobler than himself.

MEN OF THE WEEK.



P. W. HARDIN.

Gen. P. W. Hardin has been nominated for governor of Kentucky by free silver democrats. General Hardin is a life-long democrat, and was for many years attorney-general. Had he not openly declared some weeks ago that he would not have the gubernatorial nomination on any other than a free silver platform, he would have swept the convention. Notwithstanding this he is among the most popular men in the state. General Hardin is about 45 years of age. Like most active public men, he entered the practice of law at an early age and became well known in his profession.



DR. THOMAS ADDIS EMMET.

The Irish National Federation of America, in response to an urgent appeal from the Irish National party, have issued an appeal to friends of home rule, which is signed by Dr. Thomas Addis Emmet, president, and also by the treasurer and secretary of the I. N. P. This circular, after rehearsing the position of the home rule cause at present, declares that the Irish party has kept faith with the liberals and that the liberal ministry should not resign without making an effort to pass the measures agreed upon. Dr. Thomas Addis Emmet, who for some time has been president of the Irish National Federation of America, is well known in this country. He is a grand-nephew of the martyred patriot, Robert Emmet.



CHAR. P. DALY.

The sixth International Geographical Congress will meet in London, July 25. The chief representative of the American Geographical Society will be its president, ex-Chief Justice Charles P. Daly, of New York. Judge Daly served for forty years as Judge of the common pleas court in New York and recently retired from the bench by reason of the age limit. He has not only attained eminence as a jurist, but has also become prominent in the line of geographical research. His fondness for geography is doubtless due to early experiences, when, for a number of years, he was a sailor.

FOR SUMMER MORNINGS.

Isabel A. Mallon, in the *Ladies' Home Journal*.

For summer morning wear the cotton blouse and stuff or silk skirt are not only tidier to look upon than a wrapper, but are, I verily believe, more comfortable to wear. I do not advise too high a collar, nor a straining after tailor effects, but instead a soft, easy-fitting blouse, held in at the waist-line by draw-strings, and having its collar and cuffs somewhat stiffer than the bodice proper. The wash-silk blouses, those seen at the best shirtmakers, are quite soft and have a very high rolling collar, and cuffs to match, stiffened with buckram. The short sleeved woman must always be considered in summer time, so catering to her there is offered a rather small sailor collar on her blouse, either embroidered or muslin, with a narrow lace trim on the edge. A soft silk tie is looped in a bow and ends or knitted in sailor fashion as is best liked.

FOOD AND DRINK.

From the New York Sun.

A good housekeeper is a very busy woman, for she has to have her mind on many things. She may have servants, but they are yet another care for her. Each day now brings its extra work. The pineapples and strawberries she has "put up," but she still wants them on her table as long as she can get them good. Cherries now claim her attention. They are ready for canning for winter pies and puddings.

For spiced cherries use one pint of vinegar to four pounds of fruit and two pounds of sugar, cloves and cinnamon to taste. Scald them three times and put in jars.

An excellent cherry pudding is made of two teaspoons of milk, one egg, and a pinch of salt, six teaspoons of baking powder, and flour enough to make a thick batter. Put a little of the batter in a pudding dish and then a layer of pitted cherries, and repeat until all the batter is used. Steam three-quarters of an hour and serve with a liquid sauce. You can use canned cherries when you cannot get the fresh fruit.

Then there is cherry tapioca. Cover four tablespoons of granulated tapioca with one pint of water, let it soak over night in a cold place. Next morning put a pint of cherries and add to the tapioca, with another pint of water. Cook in a double boiler fifteen minutes; sweeten to taste. As soon as you can, turn into a glass dish and stand aside to cool. Serve with cream.

Cherries preserved in the sun have a better flavor and color than those preserved in the old way. For every pound of fruit use a pound of granulated sugar. Place the sugar in the preserving kettle and moisten with a little water; set on the fire and bring to a scald; put in the fruit and boil five minutes; take from the stove and spread on large platters and place in the sun, covering with netting or glass. Put the platters out each day until the cherries are as thick as you want them; put in glasses and cover.

The following are tried recipes for cooking cucumbers:

Boiled Cucumbers—Pare them and boil slowly in salted water until tender. Serve on toast, with drawn butter.

Fried Cucumbers—Pare and cut into length-wise slices half an inch thick and lay in ice water an hour; wipe each piece dry with a soft cloth, sprinkle with pepper and salt, and dredge with flour. Fry a light brown in lard or butter.

Baked Cucumbers—Wash good-sized cucumbers and cut them lengthwise down the centre. Remove the seeds and soft part. For three cucumbers use a half cup of bread crumbs, butter the size of a small egg, salt, and a little cayenne pepper. Mix well and refill each half of cucumber; place in a dripping pan with a little water and bake three-quarters of an hour, or until tender and a light brown. Serve with parsley around them.

At a fashionable luncheon recently given by a Chicago lady the tartar sauce for the fish was served in a novel and attractive way. Take a fir-sized cucumber and cut off one end, scrape out the centre, and fill this cucumber canoe with tartar sauce. Place on a dish some delicate lettuce leaves and on top of these lay plenty of parsley. Then put the cucumber on this bed of green.

Tomatoes are getting within the reach of almost every one now. They are excellent baked in the following way: Without peeling cut off the top, take out the inside, and chop it with a part of a cucumber, season with salt and pepper, and a few drops of onion juice, add a little melted butter and thicken with bread crumbs over the top, heating them up, and bake about half an hour. Slice a piece of parsley in each one and serve on the platter around boiled chops.

At this season fresh sauces are exceedingly nice to serve with cold meats and fish. Try cucumber sauce with your boiled fish. It is made of one good-sized cucumber, chopped fine and drained in the colander. Season well with salt and pepper, and mix with two tablespoonsful of cream; then add a teaspoonful of lemon juice and turn at once into a little dish. Tomatoes may be treated in the same way.

Cold desserts that can be made in the early parts of the day are better for this time of the year.

For Maraschino Bavarian cream take a pint and a half of cream, half a cup of cold water, half a package of gelatin, half a pint of milk, a cup of sugar, the yolk of four eggs, and two tablespoonsful of maraschino. Soak the gelatin in the cold water for two hours. At the end of that time whip the cream to a froth. Put milk on the stove in a double boiler. Beat the yolks of the eggs and add them to the soaked gelatin. Stir the mixture into the hot milk and cook for three minutes, stirring all the time; then remove from the fire and strain into a basin that holds three quarts. Add the maraschino, and setting the basin in a pan of ice wa-

ter, stir the mixture until it becomes cold; then stir in the whipped cream lightly and pour into moulds that have been dipped in cold water. Set away to harden. The cream should be firm in an hour, but it is well to let it stand longer.

A delicious dessert is pineapple parfait. Take one quart of cream and whip to a stiff froth, to which add one grated pineapple and three-quarters of a cup of powdered sugar. Turn this into a mould and take a strip of muslin and dip into melted lard and put around the mould where the cover goes on. Keep out the salt. Pack in ice and salt for three hours.

Lemon meringue pudding can be eaten hot or cold. Heat one pint of milk and pour over one cup of bread crumbs, add to this the beaten yolks of two eggs, one ounce of butter, and half a cup of sugar stirred to a cream and the juice and rind of one lemon. Put in a buttered dish and bake half an hour. Make a meringue of the whites of the eggs beaten to a stiff froth and three tablespoonsful of powdered sugar and a little of the lemon juice; spread over the top of the pudding and brown lightly in the oven.

MARGARET AND HE.

Mrs. Olivia Barton Strohm in the Chicago Mail.

They sat in the elevated train while he poured his woes into her sympathetic ear.

"Margaret, I'm in despair! What shall I do for a heroine for my new book? All the female creations of my unfortunate pen are criticised as being uninteresting and common-place. Too much 'every-dayness.'"

Margaret nodded sympathizingly.

"I see," she assented; "you mean that the women in your books are all natural, healthy specimens, with whom right is right, and wrong wrong? Very bad. And they aren't given to moral self-vivisection? Shocking, indeed, in this advanced age. In all your writings there is not one morbid analytical compound, and you don't deserve popularity."

The author of many failures shifted nervously and faltered: "And their gowns?"

"Yes," she repeated severely, "their gowns! You have no more sense than to describe them as silk, velvet, lace, and so on, and so on. Nowadays they should 'shimmer' or 'look like flesh,' or 'match the sunset in her hair.' This latter commodity, by the way, should never be brown or yellow, or curly or straight, but a 'glintic mass,' or a 'glorious whirl,' and anything in color, from mist and autumn leaves to the side of a house. Be intangible, be vague, and you'll be happy."

Just then the train stopped and there entered a tall girl with violet tangles in the strings of her hair.

The author nudged Margaret.

"There! how would you describe her? Why be indefinite about her? She is merely a beautiful slender girl—"

"Nonsense," she interrupted, "you mean 'a wonderful plant thing.'"

But he proceeded. "Her gown is black, her hair yellow, her cheeks red. Why not say so? She is probably the average intelligent American girl with a loving heart, an illogical mind, and a clear soul, all dependent upon circumstances for their development or—"

"What! You would make circumstances the important thing? Make the character of the heroine subservient to events?"

But he proceeded. "Her eyes are blue and lovely, but they aren't 'unfathomable' or 'awful,' and I don't see a suggestion of 'eternal gloom' or any such fashionable complaint."

"Ah, Frank, you are hopelessly old-fashioned. Take to painting. Then you can indulge your fancy for blue and red, and black and white. But until you stop using those definite adjectives and substitute a colony of hyphenated abstracts like 'wind-swirled,' 'passion-pale,' 'halef-eyed,' et cetera, until you select your heroines from a home for cranks and learn to write delicately on indelicate subjects, you will continue a 'mute, inglorious Milton.' Here is my station. Good-by."

THE JUNE HONEYMOON.

From the New York Sun.

A novel in one hundred thousand chapters.

CHAPTER I.

"Who's 'little duckie is ool'?"

"O 'little duckie?'"

"Who's a soogar plum?"

"Oo it."

"Who's two soogar plums—three soogar plums—ten million soogar plums?"

"Me is."

"Do 'e 'little soogar plum love its own Willie tweety?"

"Es 'e 'little soogar plum do?"

"How much do 'e 'little duckie love its own darlingest?"

"Oo—oo—oo—oo—oo!"

CHAPTER II.

The same as Chapter I.

CHAPTER III.

Precisely as previously.

CHAPTER IV to CM.

Ditto.

Finis.

MISSOURI NEWS.

While a balloon was being inflated at Milan, a heavy pole fell on Marion George, crushing his skull and killing him.

Harvey Beck, who lived near Adrian, was run over and killed by a train while on his way to visit place of abode.

John Cunningham, an accountant, had made train jumps at Winthrop, in the eastern part of Buchanan county, but the fourth time, when about 1,200 feet high, he cut loose but the parachute failed to open, and he was dashed to death.

While prospecting in Powell county, J. B. Wilson discovered what is believed to be the only diamond ever found in Missouri, but unfortunately, in extracting it from the rock, it was broken in several places. The largest piece weighs 45 grains and is a very fine stone.

The new Kansas City directory, now in the press, contains 64,078 names, including numbered ranches, firms, corporations, churches, or religious bodies, and 1,475,000 names. The multiple of 12 is considered a fair basis of the population. This gives the figure 147,500, an increase over the result of the 1901 directory of 1,150,000.

By an act of the legislature a free scholarship will be given to a student from each county, to any department in the State University, who shall be adjudged the best scholar in a competitive examination to be held Aug. 5, 1895, at 11 a. m. The board of examiners are to select one member from the county courts, another from the two times chosen a third.

The St. Louis Democratic Sound Cannon Club, a new political organization, has been organized, and the following officers were elected: Edward C. Kane, president; John C. Kane, vice president; George R. Loder, secretary; J. M. S. S. Kane, treasurer; Leavenworth Kane, Arthur Kane, Jonathan Kane, Fredrick Kane, John Kane, Charles Kane, executive committee. The objects of the club are to distribute literature on the money question. Auditing clubs in each county of the state will be organized.

The money clubs in New York and Chicago, and well as reported on the same principles, secretary Loder expects to distribute copies of Charles's *Building Green*, a speech throughout the state. A new national campaign will be waged to attract silver over the same lines as those pursued by the New York and Chicago clubs.

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The